

METHOD FOR IDENTIFICATION, CLASSIFICATION, AND INVENTORY
TRACKING

Background of the Invention

5 The present invention relates generally to the field of
identification, classification, and inventory tracking of
articles sold or stored in bulk. In particular, the present
invention relates to an article and method utilized for
identifying, classifying, and tracking articles that are
10 packaged or stored in bulk wherein the packaging is such
that only one surface of the articles are viewable by the
user.

Some articles are packaged in bulk and sent to the
consumer in that condition, and when the consumer receives
15 the articles, the packaging is opened in such a way that
only one surface of the articles is visible. The articles
can be packaged such that the articles themselves could be
visible, or alternatively, they could be packaged in boxes
or cartons having a surface visible. One such example is in
20 the field of elongated fluorescent light bulbs.

When bulbs are commercially sold, they are shipped in
cartons. The cartons contain a number of bulbs and are
typically opened on one end, thereby exposing the end
surface of one end of each bulb. When the carton is opened,

all of the visible end surfaces are identical and all of the end surfaces are unmarked. Typically, the carton is used to store the new bulbs and when the new bulbs are placed into service, old, used, or depleted bulbs are often placed into the carton until they can be properly disposed of. This method of using a single carton to store the new and old bulbs reduces the space needed to store the new and old bulbs, reduces the risk of breakage, and reduces the amount of handling required to place the bulbs in a second carton.

Furthermore, as the carton becomes filled with old, used, or depleted bulbs, the task of finding a new bulb becomes increasingly difficult because the ratio of new bulbs to old bulbs becomes smaller. Other systems have been

attempted wherein two cartons are utilized, one carton for new bulbs and one carton for old, used, or depleted bulbs. However, this system needs twice as much storage space and typically requires the user to take two cartons along during the changing of the bulbs. Furthermore, when an empty carton is used to hold the old, used, and/or depleted bulbs, there is a substantially higher risk of breakage of the bulbs because the bulbs can more readily move around within the confines of the carton.

10 Therefore, there is a need in the art of
identification, classification, and inventory management for
an article and method that enables a user, of articles
shipped in bulk, to identify, classify, and track an article
merely from a visible surface of the article.

15 The present invention addresses these needs, as well as other problems associated with the identification, classification, and inventorying of articles stored or shipped in bulk.

Summary of the Invention

20 The present invention relates to an article and method for identification, classification, and inventory tracking of articles in bulk. Each article has a first state. The state is the condition of the article includes such states as new, used, broken, or depleted, etc. When the article is

in its first state, it will have a perception that is an identifiable characteristic which differentiates it from articles being in other states. The article has a second perception that is representative of a second state of the
5 article. The second perception may be fixed upon or within the article or, in the alternative, the first perception may be such that, when the article changes state, the first perception changes into the second perception.

The method comprises providing at least one article
10 having a first state and a second state and providing each article with a first perception indicating the first state and a second perception indicating the second state of the article.

The above mentioned benefits and other benefits of the
15 invention will become clear from the following description by reference to the accompanying drawings.

Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 is a elevated side perspective view of a carton containing bulk packaged articles upon which the
20 present embodiment of the invention may be used;

Figure 2 is an elevated side perspective view of a typical unmarked article;

Figure 2a is an overhead perspective view of a carton of bulk packaged articles as shown in Figure 1;

Figure 3 is an overhead perspective view of a carton and bulk packaged articles having a first perception according to the present invention;

Figure 4 is an overhead perspective view of the
5 articles wherein some articles have been removed and replaced showing a second perception;

Figure 5 is an elevated side perspective view of an alternative style of marking according to the present invention;

10 **Figure 6** is an elevated side perspective view of another alternative style of marking according to the present invention;

Figure 7 is an elevated side perspective view of one means of marking the articles in accordance with the present
15 invention;

Figure 8 is an elevated side perspective view of another alternative style of marking using a label being applied according to the present invention;

Figure 9 is an elevated side perspective view of an
20 article having a label applied according to the present invention; and

Figure 10 is an elevated side perspective view of another alternative style of marking being applied according to the present invention.

Description of the Preferred Embodiment

As shown in **Figures 1 and 2**, a package 10 of bulk articles 12 can be difficult to use if the articles are not marked to differentiate the different types of articles that exist within the package. For example, elongated flourescent light bulbs typically have no markings on their end surfaces 14, as shown in **Figures 2 and 2a**. Since the end surfaces 14 are exactly the same, there is no way to differentiate, for example, the used bulbs from the new bulbs, or to differentiate between different types of bulbs within the same package. The user must at least partially remove the article from the packaging or storage carton in order to identify what the status of the article is.

The present invention provides an article and method for identifying the different articles stored together or shipped within the same package without having to remove the articles from the package. The article and method will make finding a particular article from a bulk supply of articles more time efficient, requires less handling, and requires less storage space because no additional cartons, packaging or containers are needed. Furthermore, by not having to remove the articles from the packaging to identify them or having to collect or store the articles in a separate container, the risk of damage to the articles is reduced,

and the conservation of handling and space are achieved.

Figures 3 and 4 provide a pictorial example of how the method accomplishes its goal of providing identification, classification, and inventory tracking. As shown in Figure 3, the articles 12 may be packaged with at least one surface 14, having an identifiable characteristic 16 thereon and having the surfaces 14 of the articles 12 bearing the characteristic 16, oriented along one side of the packaging 10.

In the case where the marks 16 are already on the articles, when the packaging is opened from the side on which the marks have been aligned, the surfaces 14 having an identifiable characteristic 16 are visible. It is foreseeable that all of the surfaces of the article may have different identifiable characteristics, however, for the purposes of this invention, only one surface need be marked with a characteristic that is identifiable from those of the other surfaces. For example, an article may be packaged in a box. One side of the box may have red markings on it, while another side has a blue background color. These two indicators could be used to differentiate new from used, if the articles were oriented properly.

Alternatively, the articles 12 may be packaged in an unmarked condition and the marking may be applied at a later

time. For example, as shown in **Figures 1, 7, and 8**, labels 18 on backing layer 24 have been included in the carton 10 for subsequent application to the articles 12 by the user.

In the case of the fluorescent bulbs shown in **Figures 3** and **4**, the bulbs 12 have one end surface marked with a square 16 and one end surface unmarked. As shown in **Figure 3**, the articles 12 are all oriented such that all of the end surfaces 14, marked with a square 16, are aligned together. This orientation provides the same first perception of each article.

In this case, if the user had opened the carton 10 at the other end, the user would have seen all of the surfaces 14 having unmarked ends. Therefore, with an article that is logically only visible at either one end or the other, the method could be implemented regardless of which end of the carton was opened. It is foreseeable that the outside surface of the packaging 10 could be marked to indicate which side of the package to open to expose the surfaces 14 of the articles bearing the desired identifiable symbol.

Once the desired side of the packaging 10 is opened, the articles 12 are ready for use. Typically, in the field of fluorescent bulbs, when a new bulb 20 is removed, a used bulb 22 is inserted into the package in its place. Due to the possibility of breakage of some of the articles, it is

foreseeable that the package will not remain completely full.

When a used article 22 is placed into the package, it is oriented such that the second identifiable characteristic is visible. This second perception differentiates the used articles 22 from the new articles 20. As shown in **Figure 4**, the used bulbs 22, having a surface with no marking visible, are easily differentiable from the new bulbs 20 having a surface with a square symbol 16 visible. In this example, the square symbols 16 act as the first identifiable characteristic providing a first perception which indicates that the state of these bulbs is new and the lack of marking acts as the second identifiable characteristic providing a second perception that is different from the first which indicates that the state of these articles is not new. As can be ascertained by **Figure 4**, by using the article of this invention and this method, a user can easily tell which articles should be removed for use.

The differentiation may be made by any means known in the art and may be applied at the factory or by the user. The different characteristic may be that one surface is marked and another is not marked.

It is also foreseeable that the new articles could be differentiated from used articles using a variety of

characteristics indicating a variety of different states.
For example, new articles could have no marking, broken
articles could have a star symbol, used but still operable
articles could be represented by a "U" symbol. This system
5 allows the user to store all articles together while still
being able to easily differentiate between them.

The marking of the articles may be accomplished in many
ways. The articles may have different visible surfaces
having different characteristics so that when the articles,
10 after they have been used, are reinserted into the
packaging, the articles are oriented such that the different
surface is visible, and it thereby distinguishes the used
article from the new article.

The article may also be configured with a first
15 identifiable characteristic that changes into a second
identifiable characteristic over time or is actuated when it
is used for its intended purpose. For example, in the field
of flourescent bulbs, the end of the bulb may be designed
with a material that changes color when electricity acts
20 upon it. The old bulb is then able to be differentiated
from the new bulbs by the changed color of its end surface.
In this way, the first perception changes into the second
perception when the state of the article changes.

The article may also have an indicator device attached

to it that changes over time or when it is actuated through use of the article. For example, a switch or a meter may be installed on the visible surface that, when activated, will provide a visible indicator of the article's condition.

5 Some other examples of marking systems may be: using a symbol such as a letter, number, trademark, generic symbol or combination. For example, using the letter "N" on one surface for new and "U" on another surface for used. Another alternative identification system, may be provided
10 by using color or shape.

A color may be used to differentiate the state of the article by coloring a portion or the entire surface. For example, using green on one surface for new and red on another surface for used.

The overall shape of the surface may be the identifiable feature. This may be achieved by altering the topography of the surface, including for example, the use of divots or bumps, or the shape of the perimeter of the surface may be different. For example, one surface may have a circular perimeter, while another surface has a hexagonal surface.

Additionally, it is foreseeable that different types of articles, having different marking schemes, could be included in a single package or may be stored together. In

12

this case, the different types of new articles could be differentiated from each other by different first identifiable characteristics, and could be differentiated from articles having other states by either one or more second identifiable characteristics.

The articles, as shown in **Figures 2a and 3**, are examples of a system of marking that could be used with the present invention. **Figures 5 and 6 and 8-10**, shown individual articles 12 having a variety of different examples of identifiable characteristics 16 that may be used within the scope of this invention.

Since many possible embodiments may be made of the present invention without departing from the scope thereof, it is to be understood that all matter herein set forth or shown in the accompanying drawings is to be interpreted in the illustrative and not a limiting sense.

13